4

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Paris

THIS EVENING-GRIFFITH GAUNT; Or, JEALOUSY.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE, Robe

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—CENTRAL PARK. Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. rederic Robinson, Mr. John Gibert. Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madem Hauriques, Mgs. Vernos.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE LONG STRIKE. Mr. Charles Wheatengh, Miss Kats Newton. JONES'S BABY. Mr. Stuart Hobson. THE EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING-ADRIENNE; Or, THE SECRET OF
LIFE. Miss Fenny Herring NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.

THE WASHINGTON TWINS-ANATOMICAL COLLECTION
Open daily from 8 s. m. to 10 p. m.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-ARMADALE. Miss Kate Saignolds.

THIS AFTERNOON-THIRD BEETHOVEN MATINEE, at 3

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THIS EVENING-RICHELIEU. Mr. Edwin Boot THIS EVENING-MATRIMONY-CITY CARS-BLACK STA

STUDIO BUILDING, TENTH-ST,
FREE EXRIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PIC-

HALL, OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 20th-st., between Lex-ngton and 3d-ave.

Business Notices.

The GORHAM MANUPACTURING COMPANY SILVER-

CORILANAPOCO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchases to the above trade-mark as their designs have been already extensively mintacted. These goods can easy be precured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

GREAT SALE

, AT RATMOND'S.

Nos. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON 4T.

The days for high prices having passed, to meet the demand of the Gines RAYMOND is solding off his immense stock of Clething for Men

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

one desiring fine Clothing, at a ressonable figure, will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine the suporb stock of OVERCOATS.

BUNINESS AND DRESS SUITS, now offered, before purchasing elsewhere.

TIFFANY & Co., Nos 550 AND 552 SHOADWAY. Sing over 100 cases of choice goods, pecially made to their order—embra

produced this season in Faris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naplea, Roma, etc., tocating the most extensive assortment of rich and Saco attletes of luxury aver exhibited on this continues. THE HOLIDAYS.

THE LABOURT ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS. PARIS CLOCKS AND STATUARY, and First Fascy Goods-of our own importation OVINGTON BROTHERS, Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton st., Brooklyn

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world; Pluruless, Reliable, Instantaneous: the only perfect dye—black or brown. No disappointment, no reliculous times. Genuine signed Wm. & Repúblicon. At all Progrists and Perfomers.

FLORENCE Reverable Feed Locketitch Sawing-Macrines. Best family chacmins in

MOTT'S CHEMICAL FOMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps R glossy and from falling out; removes Dandroff; the finest dressing used. Sold by Rusarrov, No. 10 Astor House, and Drugglets IT IS NOT A HUMBUG!-Be convinced. The

Piles, in every form, and cases which have been considered as isourable, successfully treated by Dn. A. Upnan, at bis Medical Office. No. 3D Least Fourth-st., third door from the Bow-ory, and however showevy and Broadway.

A glance at the magnificent assortment of Furs at Onnie's No. 513 Broadway, and at the prices effixed to them, will convince any lady of taste and judgment that it will be to her advan-tage to mak, her purchase at that stabilishment. FIRST PREMIUM ESTRY ORGANS.-None other con tale the new and admirable Vox Humanan Attachment.

G. U. Naxa & Co., No. 417 Broome at.

P. B. BYNNER,

MILLER & Co., No. 387 Canal-st,-Ladies, if you THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGES, SUPPORTURE &c.—MARBH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Veney at. Lady attendant.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF APPECTION AND CHARITY— & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machines. WHERLER & WILSON'S Sewing-Machines in BROOK.

ELLIPTIC S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Skwing-Ma-chine, No. 50 Broadway. Highest promium (gold medal) of Mary-land Institute, Oct. 31, 1865; also at N. Y. and Fa. State Fairs, 1896. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S Lock-Stitch SEWING MACHINER. Elias Hows, jr. (original inventor of the Sewing-Machiner, Precident, No. 000 Broadway, N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—The best ever manu-ctared. Wholesale and retail, also applied at No. 6 Aster House. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

Positively cures the worst passes of Files. Seet by mail on recipio of \$4. Circulars frac. Soil by druggists. Agant wanted every wheep. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Munaper, No. 575 Broadway, New York.

WHITE & GLENNEY,

AT EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broadway.—
Wedding Cards, Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing—all the new styles.
The new Caywas Visiting Camps will be out Dec. 6. DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES
For Coughs, Colds and all Thront and Lung Diseases. Sold over

Ledies, discard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's Macomerial Salus and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the form phys-icalogically. Depot 365 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Seed for circular. SEWING-MACHINES

FOR SALE and TO REST. V. W. WICKES. No. 744 Broadway. WILLOOK & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE.—" Its seam A HOLIDAY PRESENT. - POLLAK & SON, No. 692
Breadway, Now York, near Fourth st., Manuschare Pira Marriadounias. Pipes out to order, repaired and mounted.

MR-WON-I TOC: A NEW NOVEL, by SOLON ROBINMR-WON-I TOC: A NEW NOVEL, by SOLON ROBINMR-WON-Agricultural Editor of The Tribuna; commenced in THE NEWJOHN WHENLY TRIBUTES of this week. For sale by newsmon. Price
pr mail, \$2 per annum.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. - Last evening the stated THE AMMBIGAN INSTITUTE.—Last evening the stated mosting of the American Instinute was held in the Cooper Instinute, Dudley 8. Gregory, Vice-President, in the Chair. After the reading of the last minutes, which were adopted, it was announced that 22 new members were elected unanimously by the Society. Among them were Major. He s. Sickles and John Virapor, Professor of the New York University. The trustees of the Institute especial the New York University. The trustees of the Institute, especially the New York University. The trustees of the Institute, in place of the Hon. Gabriel Furman, deceased. By a resolution offered and adopted, the trustees were instructed to soil the property of the Institute, situated on Leonard st., near Broad way, for a sum not less than \$500,000. The mosting then adjourned.

New-Work Dailo Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hoor as possible. If received after a clock they cannot be classified under their proper beads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Ternunc," New York.

The Fine Arts column will be found on the sixth page this morning, and contains an article upon "Mr.
Prang's Defense;" the Civil Courts reports, reports of
meetings of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of
Health, and the monetary and market news will be found on the second page.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The House bill to repeal the act of 1862, enlarging the pardoning power of the President, was reported back to the Senate vesterday by the Judiciary Committee. Its passage was expected, but Mr. Hendricks objected, and it goes over for the second time-

The Ohio papers have wisely chosen to adhere to the Associated Press. That "Mr. Craig," the wouldbe Reuter of American news, has been telegraphing items West that are a month old may have something to do with their determination.

The House has promptly satisfied the country by directing the appointment of a Committee to proceed without delay to investigate the New-Orleans massacre. An inquiry into the case of the murderers of South Carolina Unionists, reprieved by the President, and afterward set free, has also been resolved.

Wa cannot recall the last previous occasion on which Mr. Le Blond made a remarkable speech, but we can safely commend to the attention of our readers so much of his yesterday's harangue in the House as concerns Mr. Andrew Johnson's relations with the Democratic party and the reciprocal benefits understood to have proceeded therefrom.

The Moniteur continues to keep silent on the abdication of Maximilian; but nearly all the semi-official papers of the French Government state either that Maximilian has abdicated or that he will soon do so. One of these papers, La Patrie, asserts that all the French troops will leave Mexico before the end of February, 1867.

A resolution of inquiry as to what additional legistation may be required to prevent the reception of electoral votes from a College not entitled to participate in the election of President and Vice-President, was yesterday adopted by the House.

The House Judiciary Committee was yesterday instructed to consider the propriety of providing that the President shall establish martial law in every county or district South where Unionists are murdered with impunity.

In his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, Judge Barnard, referring to "the offenses which are constantly being committed in the City of New-York by public officers," told the jury, in effect, that the evil was too great for them to cope with, and that in future he should make use of the Citizens' Association in the warfare which he is resolved to wage unceasingly against official corruption. We agree with Judge Barnard in his compliments to the Citizens' Association; but what a commentary it is upon our municipal government that a judge should think it useless to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the crimes of public officers!

On motion of Mr. Washburne of Illinois, the House yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Post-Office Committee to consider the expediency of conferring upon the Post-Office Department the same jurisdiction over telegraph lines, existing or hereafter to be constructed, as is now exercised over post-offices and post-roads. The public will rejoice that an inquiry of any sort is to be set on foot into the management of the telegraph companies. Patient as the public is, freely as it pays great sums of money for service person who has had occasion to use the elegraph often who has not been made aware that reforms in its administration were possible, and that some sort of change would be very ben. eficial to those who are obliged to patronize it. Many of the telegraph presidents and other officers are men of business capacity, and have a degree of shrewdness which enurse to the benefit of their stockholders; but we never yet knew one who understood that corporations are established for the welfare of the public-not the public for the benefit of the corporations. As the Post-Office Committee in the House is composed of representatives of the people and not of delegates from the telegraph companies, we may presume that it will bear in mind this fundamental maxim while investigating the structure and operations of the enormous monopolies which now control the telegraph wires throughout the United States. From an inquiry proceeding on this theory and intelligently pursued, we cannot doubt that the patrons of the telegraph will derive great benefit; and we, being among the largest of those patrons, shall watch with interest the progress of the investigation. The companies on the one side and the public on the other ought to be fully heard; then let the Committee decide and declare

what the public welfare demands. McCULLOCH ON "MONOPOLIES." The Hon. Hugh McCulloch was formerly a Whig. and is accustomed still to assure his old friends that be is a moderate Protectionist. He has an unquestioned right to be a Free Trader if his convictions lead him to be; yet there is a moral obligation to maintain a reasonable consistency between word and act, professed creed and casual inculcation, which we regret to see disregarded-nay, defied-by our country's Minister of Finance. From the beginning to the end of his recent elaborate Report, Mr. Mc-Culloch talks as though he had never been a Protectionist and never knew how to be. Take, for example, the second of his "general principles" of taxation, of which he asserts that "the correctness has been proved by other nations," so that they "may be safely adopted as a guide to the legislation that is

"2d. That the duties upon imported commodities should cor "2d. That the duties upon imported commodities should cor-respond and harmonize with the taxes upon some productions, and that these duties should not be so high as to be prohibitory, nor to build up home monopolize, nor to prevent that free exchange of commerce. Nor, on the other hand, should they be so low as to seriously impair the revenues, nor to subject the home manufacturers, burdened with heavy internal taxes. to a competition with cheap labor and larger capital which they may be unable to sustain."

-What is a "monopoly !" Is it not an exclusive privilege, by law conferred on a designated person or rsons, to produce or supply an article which others esire ! Mr. McCulloch, for example, is our only Secretary of the Treasury, and, while he retains his place, enjoys a monopoly of the privilege of uttering ionsense and sophistry, (if he will,) from the highest and most authoritative financial position. But in what allowable, what conceivable sense, can a high duty imposed on a foreign product "build up home menopolies," while every person living in this country is at perfect liberty to produce just such (or better)

articles, and sell them so cheap as he may? Do let us have this matter made so clear that human audacity will not suffice to attempt its further perversion or mystification.

Lot us suppose that there is one, and but one, mine

of Zinc, or Plumbago, or Nickel, in our country, and that this mine belongs to an individual or company: it might be fairly urged that a high duty on imported Zine, Plumbago, or Nickel, (as the case may be,) would create a gainful monopoly for the benefit of that person or company. In other words, it would enable the owner or owners of that mine to sell their product (within certain limits) at their own price.

Now let us suppose Congress should impose a prohibitory duty-say \$100 and opward per tun-on all imported Iron (for instance), would any such result be produced? What would thenceforth regulate and govern the cost of Iron to our consumers? At first, for a very short time, there would be a deficient supply of Iron, and a consequent cubancement of its price. But would not this fact inevitably, instantly stimulate and insure an increased home production of Iron ? Here are blown-out furnaces all over the land, standing idle because they cannot be run at a profit-would not an increase of even \$5 per tun put many of these at once into blast again ? And if the price were enhanced \$10, \$15, or \$20 per tun, who does not know that more, and still more, of them would be set to work, and that new works would be erected whenever Ore, Coal, and Lime, could be conveniently brought together, giving employment to tens of thousands of blasters, choppers, masons, quarrymen, furnacemen, &c., &c. Who that ever read a page or thought an hour on the subject does not know that this process of erecting new iron-works and reviving those now disused would go on so long as more iron could be made at a profit, or until the profit of this pursuit had been reduced to the average profit of business in general?

Is there any possible demur to this statement? Are not the elements of Iron production abundant, widely diffused, and practically inexhaustible? Let us suppose all Protectionists so stolid or so ignorant that they would persist in using their capital where it would yield them little or nothing, when they might make 25 to 50 per cent. by employing it in Iron making, would not Free Traders evince more common sense? If they now decline to invest in Ironmaking, is it not for the precise reason that they can do better-that is, make morein some other vocation? And will they not rush into Iron-making whenever they shall find this more profitable than their present pursuits? Nay: would not the very Britons who are now making Iron for our market in the "fast-anchored isle," come (or send) over and make it here, if they could thus secure a larger profit than by making it where they now do!

Is there any answer to this statement of the case? If so, what is it? And, if not, what reason or sense is there in Mr. McCulloch's bugbear of "building up nome monopolies?" If what he says is the sheer, bald, palpable fallacy it seems to us, is it not discreditable to our country that its highest financial officer should presume to utter it?

That a "free exchange of commodities" is "the life of commerce," we have been hearing from Free Traders these forty years, during which every Protective Tariff has been confronted by The Evening Post and its echoes with predictions that our Comnerce would be ruined and our Revenue dried up by its enactment. We have heretofore reprinted those prophesies and contrasted them with the actual returns of both Commerce and Revenue accruing under those very Tariffs of 1824, 1828, 1842, and 1861, which The Post & Co. asserted would destroy both Commerce and Revenue. There are many countries which have systematically ignored or rejected protection-Portugal, Turkey, Italy, Brazil, for instance-and we in vite a comparison between their Commerce and ours, especially in those years when Protection was here in the ascendant. Mr. McCulloch's assertions cannot outweigh the statistics of all nations' treasury departments, our own included. We dare the Secretary to compile and present a tabular exposé of our Commerce and Revenue under Protection and Free Trade respectively. Such a table, fairly made up, would be more instructive and more valuable than a volume of naked and oft-re-

futed assertions.

Monday, the Third of December, 1866, will be marked day in our history, not only as that upon which our XXXIXth Congress met, but also as one upon which, without any preparatory confusion or preliminary nonsense, both branches of the Legislature went promptly and intelligently to work to establish the social peace and commercial prosperity of the country upon a basis at once politic and permanent. Every student of history, upon reading the detail of the first day's proceedings, will be reminded of the energetic alacrity with which the Parliament of Charles L, in 1629, began its session by appointing committees to inquire into the royal usurpations, and by protests against the illegal raising of revenue by the King. But the English Parliament met only to be dissolved and to leave the country for eleven long and weary years in the power of an absolute and irresponsible and unscrupulous despot. No such bitter misfortune can befall the American people. In a time like this we understand the strength and the policy of our representative system, and especially of the opportunities which it secures for the fresher and fuller expression of the public will. Frequent elections, the safety-valves of popular emotion, are also constant checks upon the conduct of individual members. The day of judgment is always at band. Almost every hour constituencies may audit the accounts of their stewards. The morning and the evening mail carry to every man's door a transcript of the ournal of either House, a summary of the debates, and an exact statement of the position of all legislative business. The doings of Congress are read by every fireside, in every country house, in every workshop, upon every railway and steamboat, and with equal though different interest by all classes of men-read intelligently, judged bonestly and decisively applauded or condemned. Each little District takes care of its own member, and the result is an addregate of scrutiny and vigilance from which no Representative can hope to be exempt. It is, therefore, no mere rhetorical flight when some legislative orator reminds his fellows of a ceaseless public surveillance, and exclaims: "The eyes of the people are upon us." This is only the statement of a plain matter of fact. The press takes care that the country shall not err for lack of information. Speeches, motions, resolutions, reports, the year and nays, deliberations in full session and doings in committee, what is said in the caucus, and what is done in the lobby-the public knows it all. No Member of Congress can make an ass or a knave of himself in a corner. As a public man, he will find it nearly impossible to have any secret. Whatever correspondents think worth getting they commonly contrive to possess themselves of; and the pet project of the closest-mouthed manager may any fine morning, to his utter astonishment, be trumpeted to all the four corners of the Union. All sins of omission and of commission are duly recorded; corrupt bargains are discovered and proclaimed; foolish freaks of oratory are literally reproduced and remorselessly ridiculed; and if a Representative be incompetent or untrustworthy, a swaggerer, a swindler,

What we have said of the immediate responsibility of Congress is true at all times, but how specially true it is at this moment we need hardly point out. For months to come the transactions of the National Legislature will occupy the whole mind and heart of the nation; the debates, if they be worthy of the emergency, will be read with breathless interest, and sisions which are arrived at will be considered and gauvescod with the sharp scrutiny of solf-proserva- for our opinion is that there has been a great deal of

or a sot, those whose agent he is have at least an op-

portunity of revising their judgment, and of sending a

better man to do his work. If he stays in Congress,

it is because his constituency is no better than

himself.

tion. Whatever else the doings of Congress may be, they can bardly be dull. We may, without rashness, vouch for the vigilance of a tax-paying people; we may reasonably presume that opinions formed under the pressure of national disaster, the political gospel of a bitter experience, cannot de disregarded in legislation with impunity. We need wisdom, firmness liberality and a rational bravery in our law-making and of these qualities the people are excellent judges The results of the late elections should teach every public man the folly of attempting to serve his own mere personal interests at the expense of the common

The country expects from Congress a resolute asser tion of its authority, for in Congress alone, at this crisis, it puts its trust. It will watch without sleep ing, it will weigh every measure with patriotic anxiety and it will judge every man by that standard which the great responsibilities of the hour have created The next Congress may never meet if the present Congress prove faithless and incompetent. We have a trust in the soundness of the popular judgment which makes the future, to our view, full of hope and of national happiness; but we know how dangerous are mistakes, how destructive a false conservatism may prove; and in every contest which may arise, we would have members recollect that a great people are watching and weighing the slightest measure and the lightest work.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Our latest dispatches from Matamoros indicate that the attempt of Gen. Canales is at an end, and that Gen. Escobedo, the representative of President Juarez, holds possession of the town. With this ends the attempt made by some American residents in Matamoros to provoke an interference of the United States in the war. Gen. Sedgwick, who most inconsiderately yielded to the representations made to him by the citizens of Matamoros that Canales had declared to his men they must help themselves, and that this meant indiscriminate pillage, robbery, break ing open of stores, etc., has been removed by Gen. Sheridan. This officer takes the ground that American citizens in Mexico must lay their grievances not before an American General but before the State Department in Washington. Gen. Sedg wick's explanation of his course, which is dated Brownsville, Nov. 22, shows that he had no sympathy whatever with the attempt of Canales; but it altogether fails to extenuate his blunder; for there can be no more glaring violation of our traditional foreign policy than the invasion of a neighboring country by a subordinate officer of our army, on the ground that the lives and property of American residents are in danger, and that a general of the country has vio lated the neutrality laws existing between it and the United States.

The effort of Canales was the only notable outbreak of the dissension existing between the Generals of the Liberal Army, and, so far as can be inferred from the accounts from Mexico, its end will again unite the whole Liberal Army under the orders of President Juares. Ortega, at the date of our latest advices, still remained on the American side of the Rio Grande, and although his constitutional claim to the Presidency is generally regarded by those who have examined the subject as better than that of Juaces, the latter has undoubtedly the support of nearly all the feaders of the Liberal party. As the course of Juarez (except ing his decrees against Ortega) has been eminently patriotic, and as he has already declared his intention to order an election for President to be held shortly, an understanding between him and Ortega, who has been no less conspicuous for his devotion to the Liberal cause, may not be impossible. Nothing, certainly could be more calculated to strengthen the confidence of the Liberals in their speedy success, and to improve the credit of the Mexican Republic abroad than that the ebiefs of the contending parties should muster sufficient patriotism to lay down all personal feeling, all party rancor, and even what they regard as their rights, upon the altar of their common country, and unite all their efforts for placing the restored Republic apon a firm basis.

We ardently hope and wish that the patriotic Republicans of Mexico may find some way of putting an end to the deplorable difficulty between Juarez and Ortega. But, in the mean time, we insist that it belongs to the Mexicans, and not to the Government of the United States, to decide the question who shall be the President of Mexico. The arrest of Ortega is no less a violation of Moxican autonomy than the seizure of Matamoros, and to approve the one act and condemn the other is a glaring inconsis tency. Should it be true, as a Spanish paper of Matamores claims to know from the best authority, that one of the instructions given to our Minister to Mexico, Mr. Campbell, is that the Government of the United States does not recognize, nor will it recognize, any other Government in Mexico than that of the Constitutional President, Juarez, we should take from a sovereign nation the very first of its Constitutiona rights, that of choosing its chief.

SEASONABLE. We wish that somebody, in this age of books, would write a treatise upon the weather in history. This would, of course, include a consideration of the influences of climate-of heat upon the passions, and of cold upon the understanding. It is a remarkable fact that, in the bloody year 1794, in Paris, the executions n May were, in number, 324, and in the very next month went up to 672, reaching to 835 in July; although Robespierre, who has the credit of all the decollations, had retired in June from the Committee of Public Safety. Is it not, therefore, a fact which should encourage the lovers of order, peace and prosperity, that the next session of our Congress will begin in December? Zero, we may fairly trust, is not a revolutionary sign; snow-storms are adverse to desperate adventures. Ice cools the fervid veins of conspiracy. The tempered warmth of the Southern regions, we hope, may moderate passions which are no longer at their hight, and make the hottest of Confederates willing to listen to reason. For ourselves, if we may venture to speak of ourselves, we look forward to the many perusals which we may anticipate by glowing firesides, in happy and cultivated homes, with a sense of renewed friendships and closer intimacies, and fairer opportunities of giving pleasure or of doing good. In our own way, we may be the ally of King Winter-the only royal alliance for which we have much stomach. We pray his Majesty to respect the mails!

The world goes round and round, but neither man nor the seasons change their relations. We are not accustomed to consider the Romans as a sentimental people, or even as particularly lovers of home; yet there is nothing in domestic poetry more beautiful than that ninth Ode of Horace, in which he sings of Mount Socrate white with snow, orders his servants to pile on the wood, and invites his friends to partake of a generous glass of four-year old wine. We see the little man rubbing his hands at the hearth-blaze, and chuckling as he sends off his note to Thaliarchus. It is a cabinet home-picture, like that which Milton painted in his Twentieth Sonnet, from which we will not quote one word, but only advise the reading thereof as a cheerful resource upon the gloomiest December day. Although the Winter is eminently favorable to

study, perhaps as a people we need no incitement to intellectual exertion. We read at all times and everywhere, and it is barely possible that we read too much; but the temptation of a good fire, a brilliant light, an easy chair and an entertaining book, is one which we by no means advise anybody to resist, especially if it comes after a day of wearying toil. We will put the brains out of the question, and say nothing of study;

nonsense written against reading for amusement; since, other things being equal, there is no amusement more thoroughly harmless than that which a harmless book affords. Of course, there is choice; and there are books which man or woman, boy or girl, had better not read, but why should we avoid books which only talk to us and amuse us, because they do not pretend to improve our minds, any more than we should avoid the cheery chat of our neighbors, which may not always be the wisest or the most improving when it is the most pretentious? Rest is as needful as labor; and it is better to read only for pleasure than not to read at all. Because one has not strength to master Butler's Analogy or Fearne on Contingent Remainders, is that a reason why we should forego Ivanho or The Old Curiosity Shop? Which is doing besthe who is reading the lightest gilt gingerbread of a fairy tale, or he who sits in blank inaction, twirling his thumbs and thinking of nothing at all ! If we put reading into the category of harmless amusements, we do not close the rugged field of substantial acquisition to those who please to enter it. The obliging booksellers and the gentlemanly librarians provide for many men and many minds; while the long hours after the non-inebriating cups may be dedicated to light and elegant culture, or to solid acquisition, as taste may dictate or opportunity permit. But for a nation which has been intellectually so

hardly strained as our own, it would be invidious and probably useless to prescribe the rules of Winter enjoyments. Something must be left to the good sense of all. We have no censures for the light fantastic toes, if they trip at proper hours and in proper company. We have only to regret that there is not a Tenth Muse for skating. Some the wee or the waggery of the theaters will woo, and some the resounding walls of the opera. The better part, whether of country sports or of city junkets, is the kindly social feeling which they create and encourage. Some, though sufficiently gregarious, will find society enough in the family, while others are best satisfied n a well conducted and harmonious crowd. That must be indeed a strange gathering in which there are no benevolent and beautiful natures, to make us better for having met them and to add to our store of prized and grateful memories. Winter is the natural parent of charity-not alone of almsgiving, but of that giving of the heart and hand which, to the weary and esponding, is worth far more than material relief; and 'all thoughts, all passions, all delights" are to be nvited and warmly entertained, if amid the wintry desolation they bring us a perpetual summer in the

Ex-Gov. Holden; in The Raleigh Standard, frankly and urgently says that the experiment of Provisions Governments in the South has been a failure. Mr. Holden, though but lately an appointee of Mr. John son, is impelled to declare that the President was deseived, and so were his Provisional Governors. He even more emphatically says that "all hope that existing Southern organizations will concur in measures necessary to restore the Southern States to the Union is at an end." ff Governor and Editor Holden has reasoned from the character of Southern opinion as expressed in his exchanges, he has reached his conclusions logically If he has read the messages of the handful of ready made Governors who just now vie with each other in biliously rejecting the bread of the Constitutional Amendment as a very unsatisfactory kind of stone, he might come to the same conclusion. As one of the most intelligent public men of the South, though not by nature a Radical, Mr. Holden probably utters the opinions of the mass of Union men from the most compromising to the most inveterately loyal. His judgment is theirs in respect to the permanent reconstruction of that section.

The New-York Printing Company, which is supposed to be only another name for Mr. W. M. Tweed and others, print a calendar for the use of the Courts, for a very weighty consideration. They also publish The Transcript; a journal of fabulous circulation, and the imaginary organ of these Courts. For several days the Court Calendar has been omitted, to the great confusion and provocation of judges and lawyers, and it was found necessary to call the Calendar from one of the daily papers, whose energy supplied the lack of the official organ and the paid printers. Is it worth while for our tax-payers to pay and official organ \$150,000 a year for the neglect of a duty which live papers perform for their patrons without extra fee? Is it possible to charge more for simply not doing it ?

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a resolution looking to the importance of sounding the Atlantic in order to find further facilities for laying lines of telegraph cable directly connecting our coast with the western coast of France and that of Southern Europe. The Government is petitioned to employ the navy for the purpose. In the discussion ensuing, it was stated that one such line might be established from Cape Cod or Montauk Point, to Brest, at a cost not greater than \$6,000,000. The project, apart from its commercial importance, has value in view of any possible difficulty with Great Britain, and its success would seem to be assured by that of the Auglo-American telegraph cable. That line cost but \$3,000,000.

POLITICAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR-THE USURY LAWS.

TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 6.—J. B. Campbell was to-day elected United States Senator on the second ballot. Mr. Manning's name was withdrawn. It is very probable that the Legislature will repeal the

Usury laws as restrictive of commercial facilities and injurtous to the supply of capital. CORRESPONDENCE ON IMPARTIAL SUPPRAGE BETWEEN

MR. GREELRY AND GOV. PERRY. T TRESCRIPT TO THE TRIBUNG.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 6.-Horace Greeley, in a letter to Gov. Perry, says the true basis of a settlement of all our trouble is universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. I would have all disabilities because of rebellion and o color utterly and absolutely abolished, and I atrongly hope and trust a settlement on this basis will be made this Winter at Washington.

Gov. Perry says impartial suffrage will be accomplished by permitting all persons black and white to vote who are 21 years of age, but the Southern people will never consent to this, as it would degrade the right of suffrage and emoralize the Government and society. If the proposed compromise enfranchised negroes who

could read, write, and had property qualification, without disfranchising white persons, it might with reason and propretty be acceded to by the Southern States. Gov. Perry strongly urges a National Convention for adjustment of all difficulties, and thinks the association of

wise, potriotic overtures would have a salutary influence in adjusting present difficulties. MASSACHUSETTS.

GEN. BUTLER AND HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS. BY THEROBAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

BOSTON, Dec. 6 .- Attorney-General Beal has given an

opinion that it is the duty of the Governor to give a cor-tificate to Gen. Butler as member of Congress elect from the Vth Congressional District. He says that by the record Benjamin F. Butler of Gloucester has a plurality of the votes, and the Governor has no right to go behind that record and make inquiries as to his residence. The question was raised by Mr. Northend of Salem, who ran as the opposition candidate.

NEW-YORK. NOMINATION OF A MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY IN SOUGHABLE.

The Democratic County Convention of Schoharie met on Wednesday and nominated Wm. 8. Clark of Esperar for member of Assembly, in place of the Hon. Dec

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

LOUISIANA

STATES OFFICERA RULING OF JUDGE BRAND.

OF THUNGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-The following dispatch has been

received at this bureau from the Tribune Bureau at Now NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6 .- Judge Heard of the Fourth District

Court of New-Orleans to-day overruled an application to transfer to the United States Circuit Court suits brought in his court cial capacity. The application was made under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, amended May 11, 1866, the provisions of which are as follows:

visions of which are as follows:

The fifth section of the act of 1863 provides that if any sais or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be committed in any State Court against any officers civil or military, or against other persons for any arrest or imprisonment made on other trespasses or action done or committed, or any act omitted to be done at any time during the present Robellion, by virtue or under cotion of authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or any act of Court of the other court of the case for trial at the appearance in such Court, file a petition stating the facts and verified by affidavit for the removal of the case for trial at the other court. Court, then it shall be the duty of the State Court to proceed no further in the case.

These autits were ordered dismissed by Geo. Coultrie. A will

These suits were ordered dismissed by Gen. Canby in April last, and are now renewed, since General Orders No. 3. War Department, to prevent improper suits against officers of the Government in the insurrectionary States, was annulled. Julga Campbell, late of the U. S. Supreme Beach, argued the macon-stitutionality of the act. This is creating a profound sensation stitutionality of the act. This is creating a profound sense in the city, and the court-room was densely crowded during the

GEORGIA BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 5.—The House has passed a bill

granting State aid to the Muscogee and Air Line Railroad. The House has also passed a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Kentucky for their donations of corn to the

NORTH CAROLINA.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-

MENT. NY TRUBBRAPH TO THE TRUBBRE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 6.—Col. Leach of Darison RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 6.—Col. Leach of Darison County, Chairman of the Committee on the Constitutional Amandment, reported in the State Senate to-day adversely to the ratification of Howard's amendment. Both House of the Legislature resolved unanimously to accept the said and profier of assistance made by the Freedmen's Bursan to destitute blacks and whites.

SOUTH CAROLINA. LETTER FROM EX-GOV. PERRY-A NATIONAL CON-VENTION CALLED FOR.

THE THE PERSON TO THE THEBUNE. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6 .- Ex-Gov. Perry of this State has just addressed another letter to Mr. Woodward of Philadelphia, in which he says if a proposition is made by the North for the calling of a National Conven-

made by the North for the calling of a National Convention of the wisest and gratest men of both sections, the South would accede to the call without delay.

"No danger," says the Ex-Governor, "could possibly result from such a gathering, as the final action of the Convention would have to be submitted to the States for their adoption, and then ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures before becoming a part of the Constitution of the United States,"
If two-thirds of the Legislatures of the States make application for the calling together of a National Convention, it will become imperative on the part of Congress to order its assemblage, and he hopes that it will be done.

The Ex-Governor does not despair of his country, believing, as he does, that there is too much intelligence, viring and patriotism in both sections to permit of its final destruction.

Admiral Palmer-roommanding the North Atlantic Squadfinal destruction.

Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic Squad
ron, was received also morning by the Mayor and military

ARKANSAS.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATORS-THE FORT SMITH CONVENTION.

The Hon. J. T. Jones, newly-elected United States Senator for the short term of four years, is, said to have takes no part in the war, and to be able, therefore, to take the test oath. His opponents were the Hon. U. M. Rose of Little Rock, and Col. Johnson, late Colonel of an Arkansus regiment in the Federal service and the prime mover in the calling of the Radical Convention to convene at Fort Smith on the 13th of De ical Convention to convene at Fort Smith on the 13th of De-cember. The vote on a joint ballot stood: Jones, 52; Rose, 59; Johnson, 6. The Senator for the long term of six years is An-drew Hunter, President pro tem of the State Senate. His elec-tion is stated to have been contrary to his expressed wishes. Mr. Hunter is a Methodist minister of 30 years' standing in Arkanasa, and his political life begain with his election to the State Legislature in August last. He is theroughly "conserva-tive" in politics. With reference to the Convention called at Fort Smith to take steps toward the reorganization of the State upon a loyal basis, a correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic) says:

basis, a correspondent of The Concurrent Enquirer (Democratics) says:

"The Radical Convention to meet at Fort Smith on the 19th of December is quite embarrassing to his Excellency, Gov. Murphy. He, it is said, repudiates it. If so, it is the first Radical effort at development yet started which he did, or does, oppose. This is the ostensible situation of the Governor. How he may and behind the scenes may be very different. A joint resolution, introduced in and passed by the House, in regard to this Convention movement, was not concurred in by the Sea ate, as expressed, because the faction, and class composing it, were beneath the dignity of the notice taken of them, and that action would but give them dignity—if such a thing could be accomplished—and might add importance to an otherwise contemptible movement toward anarchy."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Aldermen, sitting as a Board of City Canvassers, met at noon on Thursday. On motion Alder-man Flynn was elected Chairman, David T. Valentine,

man Fiynn was elected Charman, Davia I, vandade, Clerk and Terrence P. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The clerk stated that the returns from a number of districts had not been received. On motion the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring the delinquent canvassers before the Board. On motion the Board then took a recess until 11 o'clock on Friday morning.

TWELFTH WARD SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The election of School Trustees in the Twelfth Ward, resulted in the election of Charles Place for the full term and Lawson N. Fuller to fill the vacancy. For the latter place the vote stood: Moore, 874; Dunnigan, 1,113; Fuller, 1,304.

THE TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY. ACTION OF THE HEIRS OF ANEKA JANS IN TROT.

OF THE BORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. TROY, Dec. 6, 1866. -The heirs of Aneka Jans, residing in this city, held a meeting last evening, and appointed a committee, consisting of Judge E. F. Bullard, John M. Bo-

siding in this city, held a meeting list evening, and appointed a committee, consisting of Judge E. F. Bullard, John M. Bogardus, and Sergeant Perry Bogardus of the Capital Police. to proceed to New York, and investigate the claims of said heirs to a portion of the estates of Trinity Charch. There are quite a number of the descendants of Aneka living in Troy, including Mrs. Marion Bogardus, the widow of John L. Bogardus, a great grandson of the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, the husband of Aneka Jans. John L. Bogardus was in New York, and was lawyer of considerable prominence in this city 40 years ago. He it was who instituted the third suit brought by the heirs of Aneka Jans to recover their alleged property rights of Trinity. The widow residing here has a receipt in the handwriting of Daniel Webster acknowledging a retaining fee of \$5,000 from Mr. Bogardus, accurring Mr. Webster's professional services in the smit in behalf of the heirs against Trinity. The receipt is dated Dec. 22, 1837. Mr. Bogardus shed in New York some syears ago, but some years before that time had become a swident of Peoria, Illinois, where his remains were taken for interment. The Rev. Everardus Bogardus, the husband of Aneka, was paster of the Dutch Church in New York in the latter part of the Sixteenth Century. He was lost at sea, while on a business voyage to Holland. Soon after that event his widow removed to Besterwyck, now Albany, and died thes. Her remains now rest beneath the Hudson-st. Dutch Church of that city.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Doc. 6.—The bark Camilia cleared cleared for New-Bedford to-day, with the first earny of whale cleared for New-Bedford to-day, with the first earny of whale oil this season. The Western Continent will follow in a few

olf this season. days.

Owing to the inclement weather, the receipts of wheat large of the percent in the last two weeks. Since January 1, an aggregate of 2,827,763 sacks have been received.

Mining stocks closed preserday: Savoy, \$1,930, Yellow Jackst, \$1,250, Ophir, \$245; Belcher, \$145; Imperial, \$100, Chollar Potosi, \$210, Empire Mill, \$180. Legal Tenders, 72.

THE DRAMA.

BOOTH IN BROOKLYN.

To-night Edwin Booth appears in Brooklyn in his grand rôle of Richelies, presented with all the same splender of sconery, costumes, and appointments as at the Winter Garden. The rush for seats has been unprecedented.

Mr. N. P. Willia's health is somewhat better, we Mr. N. P. Willia's health is somewhat better, we are pleased to be able to say. A letter dated at Idlowild, Dec. 4, says: "Mr. Willis passed a comfortable night, and is feeling much better to-day." The report published in two of our daily papers, that "Mr. Willis had a stroke of paraysis fon Satarday last," is not founded on fact. It is true, however, that he is failing fest and losing atrough. He has been an invalid for many years, and losing atrough. He has been an invalid for many years, and losing in charge of Mr. Morris Philips.

Mr. George Alired Townsend, author of the very attractive letters on Yenetia, which appeared in The TRIBUER,

The Hon. John Bell is stated to be in excellent health, which is proved by his deer hunting advantures records of in the asymptote.